

kids in every possible way at the time of the conversation. It doesn't matter what the child is telling, it's important how he does it. The process of imagination is the most important thing during this period of kids cognitive development.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE PREVENTION OF SPIRITUAL ALIENATION

Abstract. This article has widely studied the socio-psychological characteristics of the interpersonal relationship of adolescents in the prevention of spiritual alienation. It is noted that in addition to the family, the socialization of adolescents is influenced by peers and other factors, as well as the psychological characteristics of the socialization of adolescents are revealed.

Keywords: spiritual alienation, attitude, socialization, peer influence, pattern, estrangement, emotional closeness, conflicting hidden situation, trust, distrust, sadness, depression.

In Uzbekistan, maintaining peace in the country on the basis of adherence to national values and respect for universal values is our top priority. In particular, at the Symposium in Tashkent on June 15, 2017, ideas for the education and upbringing of our children were presented at the scientific-practical conference "Ensuring the stability of the social and spiritual environment, preserving the purity of our religion". Today we need to study, analyze and find solutions to problems related to the ethics, behavior and worldview of our young people. Especially popular is the idea of "Save your child!", which is the basis of psychological prevention.

It is well known that the character of moral alienation is seen as a phenomenon occurring at different ages of personality psychology. The research we have analyzed aims to examine the socio-psychological pattern of learning among adolescents. Based on the studied methods and techniques, the role of the family, school and social environment plays an important role in the socialization of adolescents. Socialization is an imitation of human behavior, adaptation of social norms and values of society. According to D.Smelzer's theories, socialization has been divided into three factors: expectation, behavioral change, and aspiration toward expectations. According to him, the formation of personality is carried out in three stages:

- through a step of imitation of adults;
- play roles through the behavior of children and adults through the stages of the game;

- a scene for games where teenagers understand what the teams want from them in the process.

We proved this with the help of the methodology we conducted. As the examples of people around you show, children have a greater impact. It is also incorrect to assume that exemplary behavior and the behavior of adults and parents in general have the same effect on adolescents and children. Examples of parents, family members, friends, and teachers can be equally effective, while in other situations they can be bad.

In some cases, the role model has a powerful effect on the mind and behavior of adolescents; in other cases, this effect may not be effective enough. What is the social and psychological impact of this pattern? What conditions can help to produce good psychological effects by pattern? We will examine some of these conditions and, first of all, the conditions for increasing the psychological impact of personal pattern. At the same time, we studied the method of incomplete words by psychologist Joseph Saks. Indeed, interpersonal relations are the main mechanism for the optimal provision of socio-psychological and psychological environment. Today, parent-child relationships play an important role in personality development. This methodology has shown the following results. In the table we divided the mother's attitude into 11 variants (Option A - specific answers), B - distinction, separation from the family, C-emotional affinity, confidentiality, D - pattern, E - reliability, J - insecurity, Z-depression. We analyzed trends in high I, K - satisfaction with life, L - depression.

59 girls and 66 boys from the city, 36 girls and 64 boys from district participated in the study. Respondents' mother's version A showed that the exact answer was 1.5% for urban boys, 8.4% for girls, 7.4% for boys in the district, and 5.5% for girls. In this regard, both urban and district testers have shown compassion and care for mothers, but they have also made clear their shortcomings, for example, one boy said that his mother was inferior and that he did not like his father. Another boy suggested that the respondent's mother was a scandal, and that his father was responsible for it, and that if his father were harsh on her, she would be a good mother.

Also, variants A, B, E, I, K are urban with 10.6% of boys with sensory affinity, girls 1.6%, district 9.3%, and girls 7.8%. In version E, boys were 3.0%, girls 8.4%, district 17.1%, and girls 8.3%. Option I - had a high sentiment in the thoughts of the mother, with 9.3% of urban adolescents being proud of her mother, 13.6% of girls, and in the district, there was no such response. Option K (life satisfaction) was 13.6% for urban boys, 11.8% for girls, 15.6% for boys in the district, and 25% for girls). The results show that the mother is the guardian in the family (high qualities associated with the child, and intimacy with the teenager can be divided into types:

- can give maternal affection to her children;
- able to cope with family problems;
- knowledge of household chores;
- high attitude to the family;

In their responses, mothers are empathetic and are shaped by regional, national, and religious identity. This is especially true for women at different times in the social history of our nation. The role of the woman in the family and the role of the mother play a special. Her loyalty, cleanliness, sweet treats, affection, hospitality, dressing, spiritual and cultural literacy are a model school for child, especially girls². Also, testers expressed their views on options B, G, J, Z, L at the same time, version B was 4.5% away from the family, girls were 6.7%, boys were 1.5% in the district, girls were 8.3%, urban G variants were 13.6%, girls were 1.6%, and boys were in the district, 5% and girls 5.5%, that is, mysterious situations with conflict. Both of these options create conflict in the heart of adolescents. One of the tragic cases is option J with a tendency to distrust urban boys by 12.1%, girls, the district 3.1% and girls 2.7%. In the next Z variant, urban boys by depression were 10.6%, girls 0%, boys 7.8%, girls 2.7%, L depression at 7.5%, girls 6.7%, and boys 9.3% in the district, 2.7% of girls along with the positive qualities, there are also negative traits. According to these analyzes, some differences in respondents' proximity to mothers, neglect, abuse, economic differences in the family, economic, organizational, educational conditions and disagreements gradually lead to the breakdown of their family relationships.

The strength and peace of the family is largely dependent on mothers. However, this does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that father's responsibilities are low. Indeed, we consider a family without a father a happy, half-family.

Men in the family are responsible for the most difficult part of the household. Our ancestors also believed that the family world depends primarily on the fathers.

The definition of the relationship between father and son was determined as follows.

In many ways, a man needs to develop a sense of self-sacrifice for the fate of the family. Women love the right words, their bravery, their whole-heartedness, while the sweet-hearted guys. A man who is well-developed always respects his family, does not hurt his wife, and acts with his wife. In the family, a man treats his wife and children with a frank face and a sweet tongue, and can introduce specific and appropriate ways to eat, drink, and dress. He spends his money on his family's needs.

The man's role in the family is to protect the rights of his wife and family, to protect their dignity. The well-being of a family depends not only on the moral, but also on the physical and the young. The fact that girls are married at a very young age, i.e 16-17 years, and their psycho-emotional readiness for family life, has negative consequences.

When we divided these relations by maternal orientation, that is, we saw the highest rate in the city: option G (conflict, mysterious situation), urban boys 18.1%, girls 11.8%, boys 28.1% and girls 41, 6% Option I - showed a high desire for father. Urban boys ranked 15.1% with option K (life satisfaction), girls 13.5%, district D variants 15.6% and girls 8.3%. The figures show that there are significant differences in the responses of urban and district respondents. Also, the conflict was a mysterious situation in the city, where almost 50% of adolescents admitted that they had a father, that it would be better for them to quit drinking, smoking, abusing their father. In the district, the highest D variant was reported by 15.6% for boys and 8.3% for girls. These differences showed a difference in the psychology of urban and district adolescents. Option B, J, Z, L are also available. Option B (distance from family) is 12.1% urban boys, 11.8% girls, 14% boys / 2.7%. Urban boys by insecurity J 10.6: girls 6.7%, district 7.8%, girls 2.7%. Urban adolescent 3%, girls 6.7%, district boys 1.5%, girls 0. L variant (depression) showed only urban and 1.6% girls. We did not find depression in the analysis of father's relationship with city and district boys and district girls.

From the answers we have come to the conclusion that today there are disproportions in family relations, in the relationship between "parent-child", "father-son", "father-daughter". Some fathers' drunkenness, unemployment, poor family welfare, family conflicts

². М.Файзиева, А.Жабборов. “Оилавий муносабатлар психологияси”, “Янги аср авлоди”, 2007 йил -91 Б.

affect adolescent psychology, and their father's reputation is falling.

Analysis of the results of the research shows that the reasons for the deficiencies in personality formation in the family are identified:

1. lack of attention from adults to adolescents;
2. unwillingness to communicate with children;
3. lack of bilateral commitment to the sincerity of father and child;
4. indifference of fathers to boys and girls;
5. instability of paternal affection;
6. manifestations of injustice, hypocrisy, hypocrisy and other vices in the family environment;
7. insufficient educational and cultural level of fathers;

8. the termination of the exit of family members from the social environment as a result of compliance with certain traditional forms of behavior, rather than national traditions, customs, impedes the achievement of excellence³.

The results of the study show that a person's future depends on his or her parents and the family and the environment in which they are located. Along with the negative consequences of the moral character of a person, his perfectionism was also positive reviews. In particular, when we divide testers into options A, B, D, E, I, K in paternal relationships. Option A for boys is 1.5%, for girls is 8.4%, for the district 9.3%, for girls 5.5%. Option B (emotional affection for the father) is 4.5% of urban boys, 1.6% of girls, 7.8% of boys and 16% of girls in the district. Based on the purpose of our study, urban boys by dispersion D make up 9%, girls 15.2%, district 15.6%, girls 8.3%, urban I 9%, high urbanization rates 9%, girls 13.5%, district boys 2.8%; girls 41%. Expressing pride in their father in terms of their satisfaction with life, urban boys showed 15.1%, girls 13.5%, boys 4.6% and girls 19.4%.

The paternity items consisted of 4 questions, and the third item was devoted to the study of career aspirations, in which the examiners were asked to take into account their interests. According to adolescents, we also examined whether his father liked his profession. Analyzing these points, we found that there were differences between city and district testers. In particular, respondents reported 90% of their father's dissatisfaction with their profession. 30% of young men and women want to be doctors, surgeons, chauffeurs, police officers, 55% want bankers, businessmen, prosecutors, military, judges, investigators, national security officials and heads of offices and higher organizations. The situation in the district is different: 50% of respondents say that they want their father to be a craftsman, that is, a baker, a carpenter, a craftsman, a designer, 40% a driver, a cook, police, an entrepreneur and a farmer. In addition, 10% of respondents from urban and district respondents indicated that their father was a good professional. These analyzes show that urban testers are looking for a higher level of career choice and higher income opportunities.

Thus, we found that adolescents also had a sense of father satisfaction. It is worth noting that the role of the mother in the analysis of the pros and cons of the father also plays a role. You can see that the father's absence at work is late and the mother's well-being, informing the father about his father's daily activities, talking about mistakes made by his son or daughter, and breaking off the father's relationship with the child. As a result, adolescents are less likely to show affection for their father, and the options described above for him are reflected in isolation from family, conflict, secrets, insecurity, depression. Prevention of this often depends on the mother, and it is also worth noting that the role of education in the formation of adolescents is necessary. However, it is now clear that most fathers went abroad and abroad to earn money, because socialization of adolescents has adolescents who struggle to express their feelings, and this affects the psychology of adolescents.

The third line of the scale is a family-friendly approach, which also includes 4 points.

- Our family compared to other families
- The attitude of my family towards me
- Families I know
- The attitude of my family towards me when I was a child

The task was to complete the incomplete words in the paragraphs. The culture of interpersonal relationships in the family allows family members to realize their desires and abilities to find their place in society. If family relationships are not formed or not formed enough, this will cause various problems and conflicts. The family disappears, and this creates an unpleasant psychological atmosphere. Family members do not find their place in society. Most importantly, this situation negatively affects the maturity of children.

Family relationships also play an important role in the socialization of adolescents. We can see this in our results. It is well known that as a child grows up in a family, the child also undergoes psychological changes. Thus, as a child grows up, his character, worldview and behavior change even from the tone of his speech to his facial features. In adolescence, he has different views. He begins to analyze these relationships and tries to express his opinion. We found the same situation in 11 parental positions as above.

The following instructions are given in Appendix A. Both boys and girls - 0 in the city, 12.5% in boys and 2.7% in the district. In this version, the obvious answer was that the tested family members had similar answers in the relationship, and we considered it necessary to give examples.

- Our family is **different from** other families
- My family members treat me **very well**
- I think families that I know **are very good examples**
- When I was a child, my family treated me **very well, and this is still good.**

³ Х.Узоков, Э.Фозиев, А.Тожиев.Оила этикаси ва психологияси.Т.: “Ўқитувчи”, 1992.105-106-бет.

Words in italics are examples of test takers. As can be seen from the responses of the respondents, their attitude towards family members indicates a sense of satisfaction.

Thus, one of the factors contributing to the spiritual alienation of a teenager may be affective psychic arousal, intense passion, intense and relatively short-term emotional experiences that lead to misinformation at school. We found that although negative results show a small percentage, they are present. In such cases, the concept of a friend again can help them. In folk art articles: - Tell me who your friends are and I will tell you who you are. The article also states that parents, neighborhoods and relatives should not be mistaken when choosing adolescents. Because adolescents have no boundaries, these interests can have negative consequences.

This study will help to identify and predict the importance of role models in the socialization of adolescents in Uzbek families, to identify opportunities for the humanization of adolescents and create the necessary conditions in this area.

At the age of adolescence, there is a high expectation for the formation of a personality. When a young child of school age acted on the instructions of an adult or according to his own arbitrary, involuntary desires, the teenager began to organize his activities in accordance with certain principles, beliefs and personal views.

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REFLEXIBLE ACTIVITY OF TEACHER OF THE PRIMARY CLASSES: STAGES AND MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT

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РЕФЛЕКСИВНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ВЧИТЕЛЯ ПОЧАТКОВИХ КЛАСІВ: ЕТАПИ ТА МЕХАНІЗМИ РОЗВИТКУ

Summary. The article reveals the relevance of research into the problems of reflection at the current stage of reforming national education. The scientific views on the study of the mechanisms of reflection in the structure of personality activity are analyzed. The stages of reflexive activity of primary school teacher are characterized. The mechanisms for the development of the reflexive activity of primary school teachers are defined at each stage. Attention is paid to the necessity of using methods of purposeful development of mechanisms of reflexive activity of primary school teacher in the system of postgraduate pedagogical education.

Анотація. У статті розкрито актуальність дослідження проблем рефлексії на сучасному етапі